

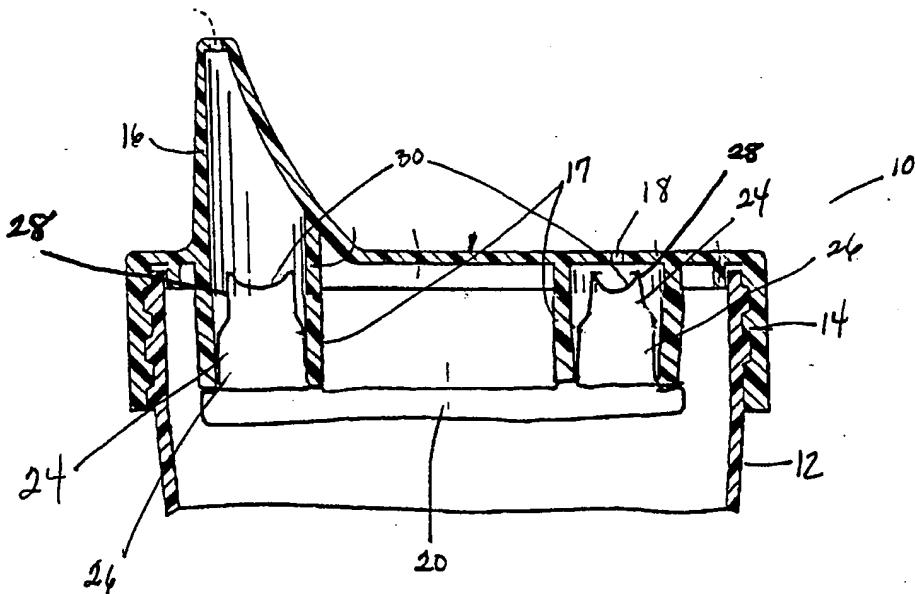
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## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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## (54) Title: LEAK-PROOF CUP WITH FLOW CONTROL



## (57) Abstract

A drinking cup assembly (10) including a cup (12) having an open end and a cap (14) adapted to close the open end. The cap (14) includes a drinking spout (16) and an air vent (18), each having mating surfaces adjacent or incorporated therein. A flow control valve (20) has two stacks (24) adapted to engage the mating surfaces of the drinking spout (16) and air vent (18). Each of the two stacks has a concave valve face (30) at a top portion thereof.

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## LEAK-PROOF CUP WITH FLOW CONTROL

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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to an improved leak-proof cup. More particularly, the present invention relates to a cup assembly having a cap bearing a drinking 10 spout at one side and an air vent spaced from the drinking spout, with a flow control element frictionally engaged in the vicinity of the drinking spout and air vent to allow passage of liquid out and air in during use, while preventing significant leakage through the spout and vent 15 when not in use.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Enclosed cups having drinking spouts and separate air vents, which allow the user to drink from the spout without 20 creating excessive vacuum in the cup, are known in the art. However, drinking spouts and air vents are liable to leak liquid stored in the cup between feedings, or if dropped during use. Accordingly, certain cups have been developed 25 that use valving mechanisms at the spout and at the air vent. These valves respond to suction generated during feeding to open and allow liquid to pass through the spout

and to allow air to enter the air vent when a vacuum is developed in the interior of the cup.

Two patents disclosing such valves are U.S. Patent No. 5 079,013 to Belanger and U.S. Patent No. 5,542,670 to Morano, both commonly assigned or licensed to the assignee of the present application. Applicant hereby incorporates the disclosure of those two patents herein by reference. Applicant has on the market a cup that employs a valve assembly similar to that shown in U.S. Patent No. 5,079,013 that is secured to sleeves in the underside of the cup's top, but in which the valves are mounted on a single base element. Applicant is also aware of a competitive product having a flow control element of the configuration depicted in Figure 1, sold as part of the Tumble Mates Spill Proof Cup by the First Years.

Despite the effectiveness of these cup mechanisms, applicant has discovered an improved flow control element and corresponding valve configuration that provides improved fluid flow rates without sacrificing the valve's resistance to spills or the valve's durability.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Thus, it is an object of the present invention to provide an improved valve mechanism for a cup assembly that is substantially leak-proof even when upended, dropped or 5 shaken,

It is a further object of the present invention to provide an improved valve mechanism for a leak-proof cup that gives higher fluid flow rates at normal suction forces 10 without sacrificing durability or resistance to spills.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide an improved valve mechanism, cap and cup that are easy to clean and easy to assemble.

15

Accordingly, the present invention provides a drinking cup assembly including a cup having an open end; a cap adapted to enclose the open end, the cap including a drinking spout and an air vent and mating surfaces adjacent 20 or incorporated into the drinking spout and the air vent; and a flow control valve including two stacks adapted to engage the mating surfaces, each of the two stacks having a concave valve face at a top portion thereof.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a prior art valve mechanism;

Figure 2 is a perspective view of a cup, cap and valve assembly according to the present invention;

Figure 3 is a section diagram taken along the lines 3-3' in Figure 2;

Figure 4 is a side view of the valve of Figure 3; and

Figure 5 is a top view of the valve of Figure 3.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring to the figures and, in particular, Figures 2 through 4, the cup, cap and valve assembly of the present invention is generally referred to by reference numeral 10.

15 The assembly 10 includes a cup 12, a cap 14 and a flow control valve 20. Cap 14 is adapted to seal cup 12, with the exception of the apertures in the spout 16 and air vent 18 formed in its surface. Flow control valve 20 is adapted to communicate with spout 16 and air vent 18, to form the 20 substantially spill-proof assembly 10.

Cap 14 is formed with mating surfaces, preferably adjacent to or incorporated into spout 16 and air vent 18, to frictionally engage flow control valve 20 and place the 25 flow control valve in fluid communication with spout 16 and

air vent 18. In the embodiment depicted in Figure 2, cap 14 is formed with cylindrical recesses 17 within spout 16 and below air vent 18. These recesses 17 are configured to accept flow control valve 20.

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In the embodiment shown in Figures 3 through 5, flow control valve 20 includes two stacks 24. Stacks 24 include lower portions 26, upper portions 28 and valve faces 30 bearing slits 32. These stacks 24 are adapted to be pressed 10 into recesses 17 to friction fit flow control valve 20 into cap 14. Accordingly, when recesses 17 have a lower cylindrical portion, as preferred, lower portions 26 of stacks 24 are also preferably substantially cylindrical in shape.

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As also shown in Figures 3 and 4, each stack 24 is elongated. In addition, each stack 24 is of significant diameter and of substantially equal height. The elongated shape of stacks 24 enables them to place valve faces 30 and 20 slits 32 (see Figure 5) in close proximity to the apertures in spout 16 and air vent 18. The diameter of stacks 24 permits significant, relatively unconstrained fluid flow to the area of slits 32. It has been found that this arrangement provides optimal balancing of suction needed to 25 open slits 32 and the fluid flow through the slits.

Similarly, its substantial cylindrical diameter and resulting inner contour presents a simple, wide opening and tube to enable thorough cleaning of the stacks 24 after use and to minimize the number of corners and niches in which 5 dried or congealed liquid can be deposited. It is preferred that the outer contour of stacks 24 be stepped, as shown in Figures 3 and 4, but that the inner contour of the stacks be a constant diameter or of constantly diminishing diameter, thus presenting a smooth, unstepped inner face. Thus, the 10 smooth inner face is preferably either cylindrical, frustoconical, or a combination of the two. This smooth inner face further enhances free fluid flow and promotes easy cleaning of stacks 24. The fact that this preferred flow control valve 20 is easy to clean is very important 15 both to the proper and sanitary functioning of the assembly 10, and also to consumer acceptance of the valve.

It has also been discovered that the preferred concave shape of valve faces 30, in conjunction with the attendant 20 curved shape of slits 32, provides superior fluid flow rate through slits 32 than existing valve configurations. This makes the assembly 10 easier to drink from and less frustrating and tiring to use. Furthermore, it has been found that elongated single slits 32 are preferred to cross- 25 cuts or other types of apertures through valve faces 30. It

is also preferred that slits 32 extend substantially from edge to edge of concave valve faces 30.

Most preferably, the radius of curvature of the valve 5 face 30 that is aligned with spout 16 is about 0.267 inches. The most preferred radius of curvature of the valve face 30 that is aligned with air vent 18 is also about 0.267 inches. The most preferred length of slit 32 that is aligned with spout 16 is about 0.235 inches. The most preferred length 10 of slit 32 that is aligned with air vent 18 is about 0.170 inches. The most preferred inner diameter of the stack 24 that is aligned with spout 16 is from about 0.301 inches to about 0.368 inches, ideally a frustoconical shape having the foregoing as minimum and maximum diameters. The most 15 preferred inner diameter of the stack 24 that is aligned with air vent 18 is from about 0.252 inches to about 0.368 inches, ideally a frustoconical shape having the foregoing as minimum and maximum diameters. The most preferred height of the stack 24 that is aligned with spout 16 is about 0.803 20 inches from top to bottom, and about 0.521 inches from indentation to bottom. The most preferred height of the stack 24 that is aligned with air vent 18 is about 0.730 from top to bottom, and about 0.550 from indentation to bottom. The two stacks 24 are preferably 1.60 inches on 25 center. The preferred outer diameter of the lower portion

26 of the stack 24 that is aligned with spout 16 is about 0.522 inches. The preferred outer diameter of the lower portion 26 of the stack 24 that is aligned with air vent 18 is about 0.457 inches. These dimensions provide an 5 interference fit with a cup lid having cylindrical recesses 17 having preferred inner diameters of about 0.499 inches and about 0.439 inches, respectively. All of the foregoing measurements are subject to a preferred tolerance of plus or minus about 0.005 inches. In addition, a further dimension 10 that is most preferred is the thickness of valve face 30. It is most preferably about 0.023 inches thick, with a preferred tolerance of only about plus or minus 0.002 inches. This dimension has been found to be very important in providing proper flexion of the valve faces 30 and 15 opening of slits 32 under suction during use.

It is preferred that the flow control valve 20 be formed from a single piece of elastomeric material to facilitate easy insertion into and removal from recesses 17. 20 However, flow control valve 20 can be formed of two separate valving elements, each adapted to be inserted into recesses 17 or otherwise engage cap 14. The elastomeric material used is most preferably silicone, but TPE (thermoplastic elastomer), natural rubber, and synthetic rubber (e.g., 25 isoprene) are also preferred.

The following data demonstrate the improved flow rates of a flow control valve 20 according to the present invention. Six samples of a flow control valve as depicted in Figure 3 (Valve A) were tested against six samples of a flow control valve as depicted in Figure 1 (Valve B) and against ten samples of a flow control valve as disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,079,013 to Belanger (Valve C).

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Valve A

	Sample Number	Suction to Start Flow (psi)	Suction for Continuous Flow (psi)	Time to Evacuate 100 ml water (sec.)
15	1	1.23	2.21	49
	2	1.47	2.21	37
	3	1.47	2.46	51
	4	1.47	2.33	44
	5	1.23	2.33	56
20	6	1.23	2.21	50
	Avg.	1.35	2.29	48

Valve B

	Sample Number	Suction to Start Flow (psi)	Suction for Continuous Flow (psi)	Time to Evacuate 100 ml water (sec.)
5	1	0.98	2.82	58
	2	0.98	2.95	41
	3	1.72	2.46	44
	4	1.72	2.70	57
10	5	1.47	2.70	63
	6	1.23	2.46	75
	Avg.	1.35	2.68	56

Valve C

	Sample Number	Suction to Start Flow (psi)	Suction for Continuous Flow (psi)	Time to Evacuate 100 ml water (sec.)
15	1	2.46	4.42	36
20	2	2.95	4.54	27
	3	2.95	4.42	76
	4	2.46	3.93	24
	5	2.95	4.42	38
	6	3.19	4.17	33
25	7	2.46	3.93	78
	8	3.19	4.42	29
	9	2.46	3.93	40

10	2.95	3.93	26
Avg.	2.80	4.21	40.7

These data show that the Valve A, a valve according to  
5 the present invention, requires lower suction to generate a  
continuous flow than the prior art valves, and requires less  
time to evacuate 100 ml of water than the prior art  
elastomeric valve, Valve B. Moreover, this Valve A is more  
consistent from sample to sample than the controls. This  
10 provides a more acceptable product.

Various modifications may be made to the foregoing  
disclosure as will be apparent to those skilled in the art.  
Thus, it will be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art  
15 that the foregoing description and drawings are merely  
illustrative of certain preferred embodiments of the present  
invention, and that various obvious modifications can be  
made to these embodiments in accordance with the spirit and  
scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A drinking cup assembly comprising:
  - a cup having an open end;
  - 5 a cap adapted to enclose said open end, said cap including a drinking spout and an air vent and mating surfaces adjacent or incorporated into said drinking spout and said air vent; and
  - a flow control valve including two stacks adapted to engage said mating surfaces, each of said two stacks having 10 a concave valve face at a top portion thereof.
2. The drinking cup assembly of claim 1, wherein each of said concave valve faces has a single valve slit 15 therethrough.
3. The drinking cup assembly of claim 1, wherein said two stacks are of substantially equal height.
- 20 4. The drinking cup assembly of claim 1, wherein said stacks have a stepped outer contour.
5. The drinking cup assembly of claim 1, wherein each of said two stacks has a smooth inner contour.

6. The drinking cup assembly of claim 5, where said smooth inner contour is selected from the shape consisting of cylindrical, frustoconical, and a combination thereof.

5 7. The drinking cup assembly of claim 1, wherein said flow control valve comprises two separate pieces, each of which bears one of said two stacks.

8. The drinking cup assembly of claim 1, wherein said 10 mating surfaces comprise cylindrical recesses.

9. The drinking cup assembly of claim 1, wherein said valve face is about 0.023 inches thick.

15 10. A flow control element for use in a spill-proof cup assembly, said element comprising two stacks adapted to engage a drinking spout and an air vent, respectively, each of said two stacks having a concave valve face at a top portion thereof.

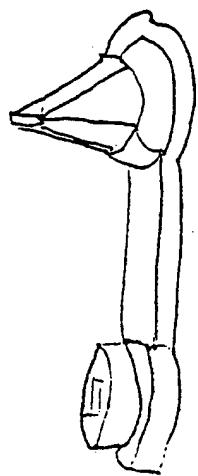
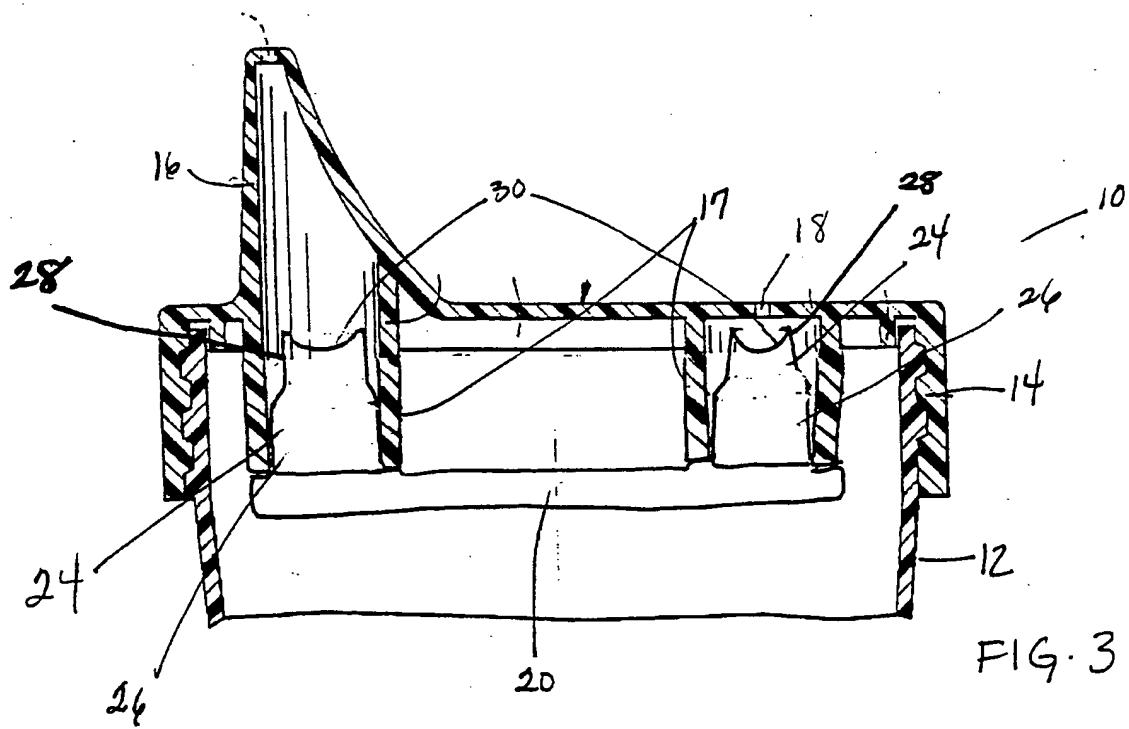
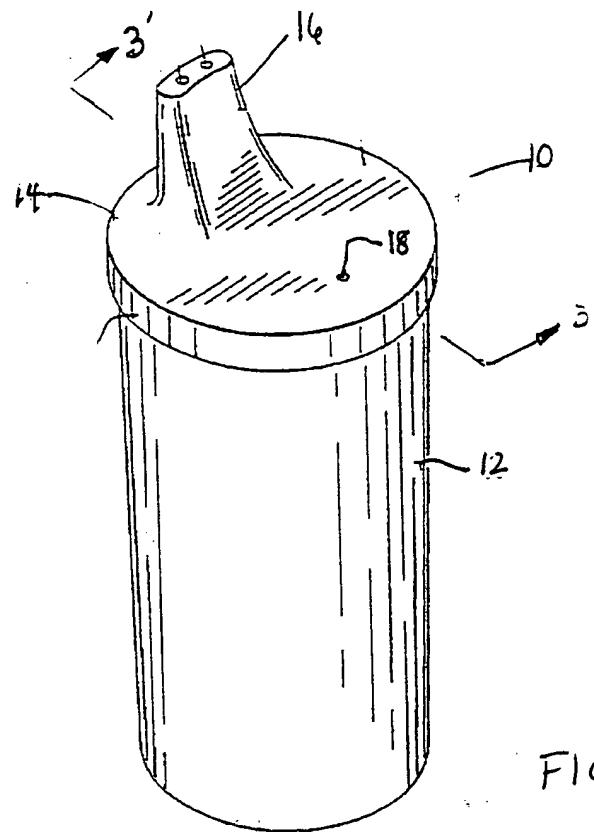
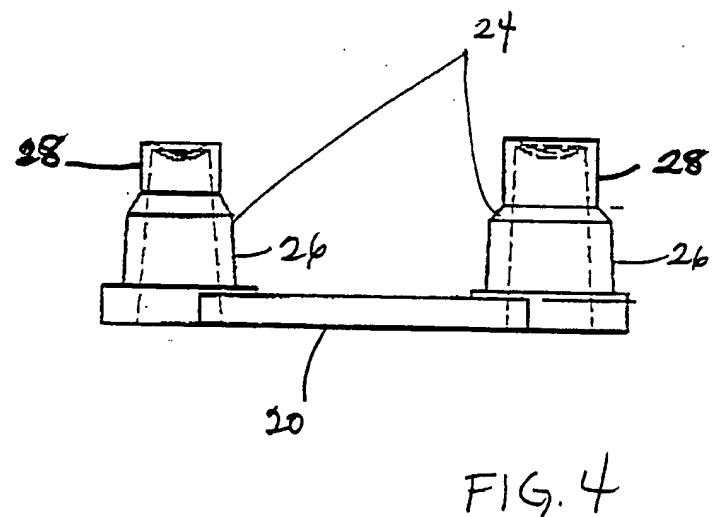
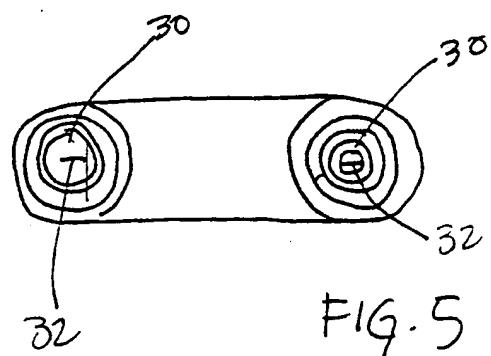


FIG. 1





# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US99/02510

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) A47G 19/22

US CL 220/714, 717; 222/482, 494

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : Please See Extra Sheet.

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5,706,973 A (ROBBINS, III et al) 13 January 1998, see entire document.	1-8,10 -----
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Y		
A	US 4,946,062 A (COY) 07 August 1990, see entire document.	1-10
A	US 5,542,670 A (MORANO) 06 August 1996, see entire document.	1-10
A	WO 93/19718 A (HABERMAN) 14 October 1993, see entire document.	1-10

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.  See patent family annex.

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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US99/02510

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched

Classification System: U.S.

215/11.1, 11.4, 11.5, 902, 311, 387-389, 315, 307, 309, 310; 220/203.02, 203.11, 203.17, 203.18, 303, 254, 703, 705, 711, 714, 717, 719, 721, 724, 373, 363, 367.1; 222/482, 490, 494, 544; 137/588, 512.4, 845; 251/335.2